

H. S. John.

Rhodora

JOURNAL OF THE
NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

Conducted and published for the Club, by

BENJAMIN LINCOLN ROBINSON, Editor-in-Chief

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WILLIAM PENN RICH, Publication Committee

Vol. 26.

October, 1924.

No. 310.

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Boston, Mass.
300 Massachusetts Ave.



Providence, R. I.
Preston and Rounds Co.

RHODORA.—A monthly journal of botany, devoted primarily to the flora of New England. Price, \$2.00 per year, postpaid (domestic and foreign); single copies (if available) 20 cents. Volumes 1-8 or single numbers from them can be supplied at somewhat advanced prices which will be furnished on application. Notes and short scientific papers, relating directly or indirectly to the plants of the northeastern states, will be gladly received and published to the extent that the limited space of the journal permits. Forms will be closed five weeks in advance of publication. Authors (of more than one page of print) will receive 25 copies of the issue in which their contributions appear. Extracted reprints, if ordered in advance, will be furnished at cost.

Address manuscripts and proofs to

B. L. ROBINSON, 3 Clement Circle, Cambridge, Mass.

Subscriptions, advertisements, and business communications to

W. P. RICH, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Entered at Boston, Mass., Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter.

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THE FLORA OF PENIKESE, FIFTY YEARS AFTER.

Edited by I. F. LEWIS.

(Plates 146 and 147.)

INTRODUCTION.

THE island of Penikese, lying in Buzzard's Bay, twelve miles south of New Bedford, is the westernmost of the Elizabeth Islands. It is famous among American biologists as the first home of the Anderson School of Natural History, better known as "Agassiz's Laboratory," the sessions of which were held in 1873-1874. In 1873 a botanical survey of the island was made by one of the brilliant members of the group of students attracted by the Master. It is not very generally known that David Starr Jordan, distinguished as a zoologist and author, began his scientific career with "The Flora of Penikese Island," published in the *American Naturalist*, volume 8, April, 1874.

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Agassiz school at Penikese was held in the summer of 1923. At the same time a biological survey of the island was undertaken jointly by workers from the United States Bureau of Fisheries Laboratory and the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. One day was devoted to collection, July 24, and casual visits in August added a few observations. The following collectors undertook the botanical side of the survey:

Marine Algae

Alice E. Brown
Annette Brown
Edward S. Castle
Ralph E. Cleland

Helen Duckworth
Janet P. Jamieson
James B. Lackey
Ivey F. Lewis

Marine Algae (Continued)

Elizabeth L. Mackintosh
 Bertha E. Nute
 Olga Osterhout
 Radcliffe Pike

Ethel G. Stiffler
 Wm. Randolph Taylor
 Lora S. Weston
 William H. Weston, Jr.

Fresh-water Algae

Tracy E. Hazen

Diatoms

Paul S. Conger

Fungi

Helen S. Harper
 Robert A. Harper
 Margaret Kemp

Neil E. Stevens
 William H. Weston, Jr.
 Marguerite S. Wilcox

Bryophytes

L. P. Blinks
 Sherburne F. Cook

Edith G. Cook

Pteridophytes

Alma G. Stokey

Phanerogams

Frederick H. Blodgett
 Alice E. Clarke
 N. H. Cowdry
 John M. Foggy, Jr.
 Anne Hof
 O. L. Inman
 Margaret Sumwalt

Ecology

Paul Acquarone
 Elsie B. Overstreet
 Jacob R. Schramm
 Margaret F. Shaw

The island Penikese is a remnant of the terminal moraine now seen in the Elizabeth Islands. It is about two thirds of a mile long and half as broad, with a broadly spatulate point, for convenience of reference called Tub Point, extending further to the east for another third of a mile. Its contour is dominated by low hills on the main body of the island, with depressions here and there which may be ponds of a rather temporary character (map).

The original vegetation, like that of neighboring islands, is said by Jordan to have been of a forest type, with pitch pine, red cedar, red maple, shagbark, shadbush, poplar birch, hornbeam, and two or three species of sumach. In 1873 there was "no trace left save the rotten roots of a solitary beech stump and a few branches of red cedar

about natural succession under the prevailing climatic and edaphic conditions, and will furnish data on the means of dispersal of species in this region.

ECOLOGY OF PENIKESE.¹

The ecological survey of the island is here divided into three parts: beaches, grassland, and ponds.

BEACHES. The island is entirely surrounded by a beach of varying width and character. There is a plantless zone between the marine flora consisting almost entirely of algae, and the true beach flora of seed plants. This plantless zone is determined by the tides, being an area covered by water daily.

The zone of beach plants is the area between high daily tide and the limit of storm tide. On Penikese this is indicated by piles of eel grass often amounting to a foot or two in thickness on sheltered beaches. On this eel grass and on sheltered beaches generally grows a group of plants which are able to endure the severe conditions. The following plants appear in this group:

<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	<i>Lathyrus maritimus</i>
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	<i>Ammodenia peploides</i>
<i>Cakile edentula</i>	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	<i>Datura Stramonium</i>
<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i> (on mud flats)	

These plants are found only on the beaches formed of fine sand in sheltered positions (plate 146, upper and middle views). A second type of beach is found on the exposed portions of the island on the north and west shores. Here the fine part of the glacial till of which the island is made has been washed away, leaving rounded stones of varying sizes from huge boulders to small pebbles. This type of beach supports practically no vegetation.

The tension line between the beach plants and the inland forms extends all around the island. It is best shown on the neck where the zone of the south shore merges with that of the north shore to form a band the width of the neck. The dominant plant in this zone is *Achillea Millefolium*, which with its associates shows a considerable dwarfing on this exposed pebbly neck. Along with the *Achillea* occur also:

¹By Margaret F. Shaw.

Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Stellaria graminea
Spergularia marina
Rumex Acetosella
Oenothera biennis

Lepidium virginicum
Plantago major
Plantago lanceolata
Anagallis arvensis

GRASSLAND. One of the most striking plant associations is that dominated by *Ammophila*. This occupies the slopes on the west shores of both the main island and Tub Point, where it begins at the *Achillea* zone and ends sharply at the crest of the hill. In places it forms lobes stretching up the depressions. Few other plants are found with the *Ammophila*, which is two to three feet high. These are:

Plantago lanceolata
Achillea Millefolium
Aster vimineus

Polygonum Convolvulus
Solidago sempervirens

The inland grassland extends over the main part of the island, and is dominated by various species of grasses. These are not usually mixed, but are found in more or less pure stands in intermingling patches of different sizes. The most abundant of the inland grasses are *Agrostis alba*, *Agropyron repens*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Festuca rubra*, and *Holcus lanatus*. Somewhat less common are *Dactylis glomerata*, *Danthonia spicata*, and *Festuca elatior*.

In places where the soil is of a poorer quality, *Rumex Acetosella* is found in solid mats so thick that it gives a red tone to the slopes. It seems likely that such patches mark the spots denuded of vegetation in previous years by the nesting terns mentioned below.

The vegetation of the grassland, like that of the rest of the island, has not advanced beyond the herbaceous stage in its ecological development. While a number of herbaceous plants are found with the grass, the only shrubs are a few plants of *Rhus typhina*, a few feet high, on the east slopes, a few specimens of *Sambucus canadensis* on the northern end of the island, one small plant of *Myrica carolinensis* south of the dock, and one or two seedlings of *Quercus rubra* between the reservoir and the eastern shore. The island has been overrun by sheep in the past, but these have not been present for more than ten years.

Among the more common plants of the grassland area are:

Agropyron repens
Agrostis capillaris
Anthoxanthum odoratum
Festuca rubra

Rubus procumbens
Stellaria graminea
Hypericum perforatum
Lepidium virginicum

<i>Festuca elatior</i>	<i>Lychnis alba</i>
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum</i>
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<i>Aster undulatus</i>
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	<i>Trifolium agrarium</i>
<i>Rumex Acetosella</i>	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
<i>Achillea Millefolium</i>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
<i>Daucus Carota</i>	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i>	<i>Cirsium lanceolatum</i>
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	<i>Linaria canadensis</i>
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	

One interesting retrogression in the development of the vegetation is due to the nesting habits of the terns. These occupy the bare ground so thickly that large areas are denuded of vegetation (plate 147, upper view). When these nesting areas are abandoned the first results are similar to those of the abandonment of cultivated land, running at once to weed forms such as:

<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	<i>Capsella Bursa-pastoris</i>

PONDS. The ponds are of two types, first, low ponds quite near the shore, tending to be brackish, second, higher ponds formed in kettle-holes. The low ponds show nearly the same development. A center of open water containing a scum of floating algae is surrounded by a zone of sedge, a zone of *Spartina patens*, and an irregular zone of *Iris versicolor* marking the line of tension between the pond vegetation and the grassland. The filled marsh on the east of the island near the neck shows the further development of the marsh stage. Here a larger number of plants are found, of which the commonest are:

<i>Rumex crispus</i>	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>
<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>	<i>Polygonum Convolvulus</i>
<i>Scutellaria epilobiifolia</i>	

The kettle-hole type of pond is entirely freshwater in character. Typha Pond, on the east side of the island between the residence and the neck, is in a deep depression, and has a Typha zone surrounded by a band of *Juncus*, outside which comes the *Scirpus* zone. The marsh stage here is well developed, containing:

Typha latifolia
Juncus acuminatus
Scirpus paludosus

Galium trifidum
Lycopus uniflorus
Scutellaria epilobiifolia

There are willows at both ends of this pond, indicating a natural shrub stage, provided they were not planted (plate 146, lowest view).

The ponds on the northwestern part of the island are very shallow, and show a rank growth of *Bidens connata*. The most northerly pond ("Dry Pond") had contained water in the spring, as its surface was cracked mud with no seed plants (plate 147, lower view). The south pond of this group ("Tern Pond") contains water buttercup, a remnant of rushes, the *Spartina* zone, and a marsh zone with *Aspidium Thelypteris*.

As the early records of the island mention trees belonging to forests of an advanced type, it is possible that such a forest may again develop, provided the island is neither pastured nor cultivated. There are three possible ways, aside from human agency, for seeds to reach the island, by means of birds, wind, or water. As the only birds which live on the island are sea birds that eat fish, and small birds of the sparrow type, with occasional crow or blackbird visitants, the probable means of seed introduction by birds occurs only in time of migration. The vegetation today indicates that it is isolated, as a common form like poison ivy is not found on the island, while it is one of the conspicuous features of the vegetation of neighboring islands and mainland. In 1873 this species was recorded from Gull Island, but it has disappeared completely.

GULL ISLAND.

Gull Island, which was included in Jordan's original survey, is much smaller than Penikese, and lies nearly half a mile to the south-east. The island is in two parts, the larger reaching an elevation of ten feet with the vegetation mostly in the upper central zone. The smaller portion, or bar, is bare of vegetation; it is connected with the main island at dead low water by a narrow neck.

On the northwest end of the crest there is a grassy district with a tall growth of *Solidago*, *Achillea*, *Rumex*, and *Convolvulus*. This area is extended toward the center by *Ambrosia*, *Cakile*, and *Atriplex*. A patch of *Lathyrus* lies on the eastern side. The southeast end of the crest is covered with especially luxuriant *Ambrosia*, with some *Atriplex* and a little grass. On the eastern side of the shore an arm of marshy land extends some distance, and is covered with *Spartina alterniflora*.

The small size, the low elevation, and the free exposure render it likely that the vegetation of Gull Island is now in its permanent form, and not likely to tend toward the forest type which in time, without interference by man, will probably dominate Penikese.

CHANGES IN THE FLORA.

Considerable changes in the flora have taken place since 1873. In that year Jordan listed 114 species of ferns and seed plants, of which 44 were not found in the present survey. It is not possible to be sure of the exact number, since the more detailed knowledge of the present day has given a more precise definition of species, and it is likely that in a few cases the same plant has been called by one name in Jordan's list and by another in the present paper. Although synonymy has been taken into account, the possibility still remains, for example, that Jordan's *Cerastium viscosum* is our *C. vulgatum*, *Archangelica Gmelini* may be *Ligusticum scoticum*, *Lycopus europaeus*, *L. americanus*; *Polygonum Hydropiper*, *P. acre*; *Atriplex patula*, *A. hastata*; *Festuca ovina*, *F. rubra*. Making all possible allowances for such corrections, it still remains obvious that many, perhaps two score, species present on the island fifty years ago have disappeared, victims perhaps of the grazing that continued for many years.

On the other hand, the present list contains 166 species, no less than 94 being new to the Penikese flora. The presence of such a large number and proportion (57%) of invaders indicates that ecologically the island is progressing rapidly, since it has not been free of sheep for more than a dozen years. The record of its further changes should be followed carefully by the botanists of this region as giving a clear picture, very definitely outlined, of vegetational succession in a circumscribed area.

The largest group of introduced species (30) have seeds which are without special adaptation for dispersal. These, most of which would be classed as weeds, were probably introduced accidentally along with garden seeds or in hay or otherwise. Many of them are found in the neighborhood of the hospital garden. Another considerable block (20 species) has been introduced directly by man, and many of these seem in a fair way to become thoroughly established. Of the remaining species, fifteen have wind-borne seeds, thirteen are found in or near ponds and may have been brought in among mud on the feet of birds, eleven have berries or fruits which are adapted to dispersal by seed-eating birds, two are beach plants which may have

been brought by currents, two are adapted to dispersal by animals, and one (*Quercus*) does not belong in any of these categories.

It seems likely that man is the most efficient agent for the introduction of new species, birds second, and wind third, while other agencies are relatively unimportant.

MARINE ALGAE.

As might be expected, the marine algae of Penikese differ with differing location and exposure. On the rocky northwest shore, where deep water comes close to the land, the dominant species are the larger tougher Phaeophyceae, such as *Ascophyllum*, *Fucus*, *Laminaria*, *Chordaria*, and *Dictyosiphon*, with some *Ectocarpus* and *Elachistea*. The only common green alga is *Cladophora*, while the Florideae are represented especially by *Cystoclonium* and *Corallina*. Noticeably absent are the Polysiphonias, Ceramiums, *Mesogloia*, and other feathery species which are very abundant in the region generally.

In the bay on the southwest shore there is distinctly less of the rockweeds, while *Polysiphonia fastigiata* is abundant, with much small *Leathesia*. *Dictyosiphon* is also common here, as are *Ralfsia* and *Corallina*.

The southern end of Tub Point was explored carefully as being representative of the type of shore seen all around the island except to the eastward. The rocky shore runs out southward to several large boulders exposed at low water. Here are *Fucus* and *Ascophyllum* in abundance, with *Calothrix* forming a dense turf on them, and much *Cladophora* on the boulders. On the rocks nearer the shore *Ralfsia*, *Hildenbrandtia*, *Lithothamnion*, and *Protoderma* are common. On the *Fucus* are found *Chondria*, *Polysiphonia*, *Ceramium*, *Leathesia*, and *Elachistea*. A little deeper occur *Mesogloia*, *Chordaria*, and *Dictyosiphon*. At a depth of three feet or so are found *Chorda*, *Laminaria Agardhii* and *L. digitata*, *Scytosiphon*, *Punctaria*, and *Corallina*. In the deeper water, from four to six feet, the common forms are *Phyllophora*, *Chondrus*, *Ahnfeltia*, and *Laminaria Platymeris*.

The eastern side of the island is fringed with eel grass, with fairly shoal water extending out some distance. Here the algal flora is relatively sparse, and quite different from that characteristic of the more exposed and rocky shores. The representative forms here are

Ulva, *Enteromorpha*, *Cladophora*, *Rhizoclonium*, *Anabaena torulosa*, *Oscillatoria margaritifera*, *Porphyra*, and *Ectocarpus*.

On Gull Island the northwest and west sides are comparatively bare of algae. Toward the northeast end large rocks are scattered as far out as one large boulder. The flora here is largely composed of rockweed, with *Elachistea* and *Sphacelaria* on the *Fucus* and *Polysiphonia fastigiata* on the *Ascophyllum*. Much *Punctaria* is present, bearing *Isactis plana* and *Calothrix fuscoviolacea*, with *Polysiphonia nigrescens* and *Mesogloia* also common. On the eel grass is an abundance of *Melobesia LeJolisii* and *Rhododermis Georgii*. On the large boulder is a fine growth of *Prasiola stipitata*, and in a little pool on the top much *Platymonas subcordiformis*.

On the east side rocks extend out beyond a patch of *Spartina* on the shore, and here, in addition to the species noted above, luxuriant *Polysiphonia urceolata formosa*, *Dictyosiphon*, and *Punctaria* are found.

On the bar at the southeast end of Gull Island few algae are to be seen on the east side, where the bottom is covered with cobbles, with a few tufts of rockweed on the larger stones. On the west side, however, algae are abundant. The rockweeds bear *Elachistea*, *Dictyosiphon*, and *Mesogloia* abundantly. In the deeper water, especially toward the northwest end, *Melobesia* is common on the eel grass, and much *Chorda* is also found. Covering much of the bottom is a heavy growth of *Anabaena torulosa* and *Oscillatoria margaritifera*. The smaller algae, besides being fouled with these species, are covered here and there with *Calothrix confervicola*.

A comparison of the marine algae found with those listed by Jordan shows that there has been a considerable change in the marine flora since 1873. Excluding species not now recognized by systematists, Jordan listed 25 species which were not found in the course of the survey. Of these 8 belonged to the Chlorophyceae, 2 to the Phaeophyceae, and 15 to the Rhodophyceae. On the other hand the collections of 1923 show 43 species and 9 varieties not represented on Jordan's list, of which 11 belong to the Myxophyceae, 9 to the Chlorophyceae, 13 to the Phaeophyceae, and 19 to the Rhodophyceae. Of these, in addition to the Myxophyceae, which are very poorly represented in Jordan's list, 9 species are either very small or parasitic and likely to have been overlooked by Jordan at a time when knowledge of such forms, at least in this country, was little advanced.

However, 14 species, now so abundant both at Penikese and in the surrounding waters as to be fairly considered as representative species of the present flora and by no means likely to be overlooked, were missing in 1873. These are:

<i>Anabaena torulosa</i>	<i>Punctaria latifolia</i>
<i>Chaetomorpha Linum</i>	<i>Ralfsia verrucosa</i>
<i>Enteromorpha Linza</i>	<i>Scytosiphon lomentarius</i>
<i>Chorda filum</i>	<i>Chondria Baileyana</i>
<i>Desmarestia aculeata</i>	<i>Nemalion multifidum</i>
<i>Ectocarpus confervoides</i>	<i>Phyllophora membranifolia</i>
<i>Ectocarpus fasciculatus</i>	<i>Polysiphonia fibrillosa</i>

On the other hand, Jordan lists some species which are now abundant in the general region, the absence of which at Penikese is surprising, though it is perhaps to be explained by the short time devoted to the survey. Such species as those included in the following list are certainly to be expected at Penikese, even though the rich list of *Callithamnions* and of the more delicate *Polysiphonias* given by Jordan is not likely to be duplicated at the present time.

<i>Cladophora gracilis</i>	<i>Callithamnion Baileyi</i>
<i>Enteromorpha clathrata</i>	<i>Dasya elegans</i>
<i>Sargassum filipendula</i>	<i>Griffithsia globifera</i>
<i>Antithamnion americanum</i>	<i>Polysiphonia variegata</i>

DIATOMS.¹

The island of Penikese has been inaccessible until recently because of its use as a State leper colony, and this, together with its somewhat isolated location, lends rather more than usual interest to the flora found there. Its small size, isolated location, and the nature of its topography form a rather severe set of factors in limiting the diatom species found in this flora. The island has a number of small ponds, and those which are not low enough to be subject to occasional invasions by the waves and tides of the sea are replenished only by the frequent rains which fall in that region, and hence are subject to occasional drying-up in periods of extended drought. From the former are excluded such diatoms as are not brackish in habitat or else not hardy enough to stand changes in the salinity of the water. Occasional drying-up of the other ponds may be somewhat of a factor in their diatom life, although the humidity of the atmosphere and the brevity of such dry periods probably allows the diatom life to go on

¹ By Paul S. Conger, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

without serious interruption. The isolation of the island, lack of inflowing streams, etc., very greatly limit the chance of importation of new diatom species to these ponds.

The map shows the locations where diatom samples were secured. All of the ponds are very small and shallow. The samples were dredged at a depth of about one foot, except in the cases of the marsh and Dry Pond, both of which had dried to a condition of cracked mud, and here some of the surface was collected. The diatom flora of any of the ponds is, as intimated, rather meager, and in several of them the conditions seem to have been favorable to the rapid multiplication and growth of a certain single species. In Typha Pond *Navicula elegans* W. S. is very abundant, in Tub Ponds *Navicula peregrina* E., and in South Pond *Navicula formosa* Greg. is dominant. The finding of a mixture of distinctly fresh- and salt-water forms in several of the ponds is probably not difficult to understand. Dr. H. W. Henshaw has suggested that the isolation of the island and the small amount of fresh water on it places the latter at a high premium with the terns and other aquatic birds which make their home and nest there by the thousands. Hence it is easy to see how marine diatoms would be carried by them to the fresh-water ponds where they must necessarily go daily by thousands to drink. Overflow by the sea in times of high tide or high winds would also help to explain the presence of marine diatoms in those ponds of lower elevation and in the marsh.

Two species of *Navicula* have proved indeterminate thus far, and the following fresh-water form is new.

Navicula nanella P. C. sp. n. Valve elliptical with broad obtuse ends and straight taper from the center to the ends. Lunate thickening across extreme ends of valve from the terminal nodule to the margin. Central area broadened laterally. Arrangement of costae giving appearance of a double dark band across the valve near center when dry. Raphe straight, slightly swelling at the center. Costae widely spaced, heavy, smooth, and reaching nearly to the raphe, radiate from the center half way to the end of the valve, and convergent from thence on to the end. Length 0.023 mm. Width 0.008 mm. Striae $8\frac{1}{2}$ in 0.01 mm.

Fresh water.

This species presents some likeness to *Navicula hungarica* Grun. (1860), see Cleve, Nav. Diat. II, p. 16, but if so, Cleve's interpretation of the strongly marked costae on either side of the terminal nodule must refer rather to an internal thickening of the valve at this point,

as shown by a careful study of the girdle view. Also Cleve's figures show a strong central dilation not present in this species. He also implies that the costae are striate which is certainly not the case here.

The identifications of the Penikese diatom species were verified by Dr. Albert Mann, Diatomist of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Following is a list of the species, separate for each pond or sample, and a complete list of all the species from the island.

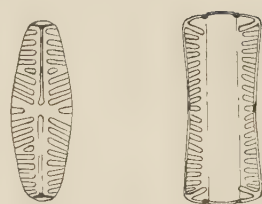


Fig. 1. *Navicula nanella*
P. C. sp. n. $\times 1000$

PENIKESE ISLAND HARBOR—PLANKTON DIATOMS.

<i>Achnanthes longipes</i> Ag.	<i>Limnophora tinctoria</i> (Ag.) Grun.
<i>Actinocyclus Ehrenbergii</i> Ralfs	<i>Mastogloia exigua</i> Lewis
<i>Actinopterychus undulatus</i> E.	<i>Melosira Borreri</i> Grev.
<i>Chaetoceros coarctatum</i> Laud.	<i>Melosira sulcata</i> K.
<i>Chaetoceros decipiens</i> Cl.	<i>Nitzschia closterium</i> (E.) W. S.
<i>Chaetoceros didymum</i> E.	<i>Nitzschia longissima</i> (Bréb.) Ralfs
<i>Chaetoceros (Bacteriastrum) varians</i>	<i>Nitzschia Sigma</i> W. S.
Laud. forma furcata Grun.; Disc.	<i>Pleurosigma elongatum</i> W. S.
0.028 mm. diam.	<i>Rhabdonema Adriaticum</i> K.
<i>Cocconeis scutellum</i> E.	<i>Rhizosolenia hebetata</i> var. <i>semispina</i>
<i>Coscinodiscus excentricus</i> E.	(Hensen) Gran.
<i>Fragillaria hyalina</i> K.	<i>Rhizosolenia setigera</i> Brightw.
<i>Grammatophora marina</i> K.	<i>Striatella unipunctata</i> Ag.
<i>Limnophora flabellata</i> Ag.	<i>Synedra Henedeyana</i> Greg.
<i>Limnophora Lyngbyei</i> K.	<i>Tropidoneis Lepidoptera</i> (Greg.) Cl.

PENIKESE ISLAND HARBOR—BOTTOM DIATOMS.

Dredging-depth 2 feet, near shore.

<i>Achnanthes longipes</i> Ag.	<i>Grammatophora macilenta</i> W. S.
<i>Actinocyclus crassus</i> W. S.	<i>Grammatophora marina</i> Grun.
<i>Actinopterychus undulatus</i> E.	<i>Grammatophora serpentina</i> E.
<i>Amphora Grevilleana</i> Greg.	<i>Hantzschia marina</i> (Donk.) Grun.
<i>Amphora obtusa</i> Greg.	<i>Hyalodiscus stelliger</i> Bail.
<i>Auliscus caelatus</i> var. <i>strigillata</i> A. S.	<i>Melosira sulcata</i> K.
<i>Biddulphia Favus</i> (E.) V. H.	<i>Navicula aspera</i> E.
<i>Campylodiscus Thuretii</i> Bréb.	<i>Navicula Bombus</i> E.
<i>Cocconeis scutellum</i> E.	<i>Navicula clavata</i> var. <i>caribaea</i> Cl.
<i>Coscinodiscus excentricus</i> E.	<i>Navicula didyma</i> K. & E.
<i>Coscinodiscus Oculus-Iridis</i> var. <i>Morsiana</i> Grun.	<i>Navicula distans</i> (W. S.) Cl.
<i>Eupodiscus Argus</i> E. (= <i>Aulacodiscus</i>	<i>Navicula exempta</i> W. S.
<i>Argus</i> (E.) A. S.).	<i>Navicula forcipata</i> var. <i>densistriata</i>
	A. S.

PENIKESSE ISLAND HARBOR—BOTTOM DIATOMS.—(*Continued.*)

<i>Navicula fusca</i> Greg.	<i>Navicula Smithii</i> Bréb.
<i>Navicula Henedeyi</i> W. S.	<i>Navicula suborbicularis</i> Greg.
<i>Navicula humerosa</i> Bréb.	<i>Navicula Yarrensii</i> Grun.
<i>Navicula interrupta</i> K.	<i>Nitzschia longissima</i> (Bréb.) Ralfs
<i>Navicula Lyra</i> E.	<i>Nitzschia Sigma</i> W. S.
<i>Navicula Lyra</i> var. <i>dilatata</i> A. S.	<i>Pleurosigma aestuarii</i> W. S.
<i>Navicula Lyra</i> var. <i>elliptica</i> A. S.— Sch. At. 3:11.	<i>Pleurosigma affine</i> Grun.
<i>Navicula Lyra</i> var. <i>elliptica</i> A. S.— Sch. At. 2:29.	<i>Pleurosigma elongatum</i> W. S.
<i>Navicula maxima</i> Greg.	<i>Podocystis Americana</i> Bail. (= <i>Podocystis Adriatica</i> K.).
<i>Navicula notabilis</i> var. <i>expleta</i> A. S.	<i>Rhabdonema Adriaticum</i> K.
<i>Navicula palpebralis</i> var. <i>angulosa</i> Greg.	<i>Scoliopleura latestriata</i> (Bréb.) Cl.
<i>Navicula quadratarea</i> A. S.	<i>Surirella recedens</i> A. S.
	<i>Synedra Gaillonii</i> var. <i>macilentia</i> Grun.
	<i>Trigonium alternans</i> (E.) Cl.

TERN POND.

<i>Cyclotella comta</i> (E.) K.	<i>Navicula major</i> K.
<i>Navicula Brauni</i> Grun.	<i>Navicula viridis</i> Nitzsch
<i>Navicula dicephala</i> (E.) W. S.	<i>Pseudo-eunotia doliolus</i> (Wall.) Grun.

DRY POND.

<i>Grammatophora marina</i> K.	<i>Navicula major</i> Grun.
<i>Hantzschia amphioxys</i> Grun.	<i>Navicula peregrina</i> E.
<i>Navicula borealis</i> E.	<i>Navicula viridis</i> Nitzsch
<i>Navicula Brauni</i> K.	<i>Nitzschia fonticola</i> Grun.
<i>Navicula dicephala</i> (E.) W. S.	

MARSH.

<i>Actinoptychus undulatus</i> E.	<i>Navicula elegans</i> W. S.
<i>Auliscus caelatus</i> Bail.	<i>Navicula major</i> K.
<i>Biddulphia favus</i> (E.) V. H.	<i>Navicula peregrina</i> E.
<i>Hyalodiscus stelliger</i> Bail.	<i>Nitzschia scalaris</i> W. S. (Wide variety).
<i>Melosira sulcata</i> forma <i>coronata</i> Grun.	

TYPHA POND.

<i>Cyclotella comta</i> (E.) K.	<i>Navicula major</i> K.
<i>Hyalodiscus stelliger</i> Bail.	<i>Navicula nanella</i> P. C. sp. n.
<i>Navicula ambigua</i> Cl.	<i>Navicula rhynchocephala</i> K.
<i>Navicula borealis</i> E.	<i>Navicula viridula</i> K.
<i>Navicula dicephala</i> (E.) W. S.	<i>Nitzschia frustulum</i> var. <i>perminuta</i> Grun.
<i>Navicula elegans</i> W. S.	<i>Surirella Mölleriana</i> Grun.
<i>Navicula (Stauroneis) gracilis</i> E.	<i>Tabellaria fenestrata</i> (Lyngb.) K.
<i>Navicula Hantzschiana</i> Rab.	

TUB POND.

<i>Coscinodiscus excentricus</i> E.	<i>Hyalodiscus stelliger</i> Bail.
<i>Coscinodiscus nodulifer</i> A. S.	<i>Navicula peregrina</i> E.
<i>Coscinodiscus radiatus</i> E.	<i>Tropidoneis Lepidoptera</i> (Greg.) Cl.

SOUTH POND.

<i>Coscinodiscus excentricus</i> E.	<i>Navicula formosa</i> Greg. (Dominant
<i>Eupodiscus Argus</i> E. (= <i>Aulacodiscus</i>	form here).
<i>Argus</i> (E.) A. S.).	<i>Navicula</i> (<i>Stauroneis</i>) <i>Gregorii</i> Ralfs
<i>Grammatophora macilenta</i> W. S.	<i>Navicula peregrina</i> E.
<i>Hyalodiscus stelliger</i> Bail.	<i>Rhabdonema Adriaticum</i> K.
<i>Melosira sulcata</i> K.	<i>Tropidoneis Lepidoptera</i> (Greg.) Cl.

(To be continued.)

A NEW SPECIES OF RHIZOPOGON FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DAVID H. LINDER.

(Plate 148.)

THE genus *Rhizopogon*, a member of the *Hymenogastraceae*, belongs among the higher *Basidiomycetes*, and is a group of puffball-like subterranean fungi. It differs from the puffballs in that the gleba does not break down and leave a cavity filled with spores and capillitium, but retains the septa that divide the persisting gleba into small cavities which at maturity are filled with spores and have no capillitium.

It was the writer's good fortune while spending the summer at Camp Algonquin in Holderness, New Hampshire, to find there in moist woods consisting chiefly of white birch,—*Betula alba* var. *papyrifera* (Marsh.) Spach,—but with here and there a group of hemlock trees, a fungus resembling *Rhizopogon occidentalis* Z. & D.¹ It was on an old, almost decayed stump in one of these groups of hemlock trees that this hypogeous fungus was found where it had been dug from near the base of the stump, presumably by a chipmunk which had carried it up to eat at leisure, and there had left it on being frightened by passers-by.

The fungus when fresh was bright lemon-yellow, subglobose, and slightly lobed, measuring somewhat over three centimeters in diam-

¹ Zeller, S. M., & Dodge, C. W.—'Rhizopogon in North America.' Ann. Mo. Bot Gard. 5: 1-36. 3 pls. 1918.

eter. The fibrils at that time were inconspicuous. While drying, the plant emitted a faint odor, resembling that of the Phalloids.

Now that the specimen is dry, the peridium is chamois to honey yellow² in color and the fibrils have become conspicuous as mummy brown filaments adhering to the peridium and ascending from the base to near the summit. The peridium is composed of more or less loosely interwoven hyphae and is 120 μ thick; the gleba is cinnamon buff and broken up into irregular rounded cavities; septa narrow, 16–27 μ broad, compact; basidia inconspicuous, borne at an acute angle to the septa, hyaline, 13–15 \times 7 μ ; sterigmata 3–4.5 μ long; spores acrogenous, cream colored, broadly ellipsoidal, with truncate base, 6.8–7.2 \times 3–4.5 μ , smooth.

This species, while externally resembling very closely *R. occidentalis* Z. & D., differs in many respects. It has a thinner peridium, made up of more loosely and irregularly interwoven hyphae, and has not the dense and more deeply colored surface layer; the septa are narrower and have not the specialized and deeply staining hyphae found in *R. occidentalis*; the basidia are broader, more inconspicuous, and are borne at an acute angle to the septa, while those of *R. occidentalis* are perpendicular to the septa; the spores are broader, in proportion to their length, than in the previously mentioned species and have a truncate base. For these reasons, the New Hampshire fungus is made a new species, as follows:

Rhizopogon truncatus sp. nov.—Fructificationes subglobosae et irregulares, diametro 3 cm. metientes, citrinae recens lectae, odor languidus, *Phallo duplicato* similis siccus, “chamois” vel “honey yellow” (Ridgway); funiculi applicati, “mummy brown” (Ridgway) siccati; peridium tenue, 120 μ crassitudine, simplex, byssoideum, hyphis tenuibus contextum, “maize yellow” (Ridgway); gleba siccata “cinnamon buff” (Ridgway); locelli globosi aut irregulares vacui; septa 16–27 μ crassitudine, hyphis hyalinis contexta; basidia late clavata, 13–15 \times 7 μ , hyalina, sterigmatibus longis, 3–4.5 μ ; sporae truncatae, late ellipsoideae, cremeae, 6.8–7.2 \times 3–4.4 μ , leves.

Habitat sub foliis. New Hampshire. Aestate.

Type in Farlow Herbarium.

The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Dr. C. W. Dodge whose collection was placed at his disposal for purposes of comparison.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

² Ridgway, R.—Color Standards and Nomenclature. Washington, D. C., 1912, used throughout for comparison.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 148.

All drawings of this plate were made by the aid of a camera lucida. Scale = 10 μ in each case. The magnifications given below are merely approximate.

Fig. 1. Low power drawing to show the nature of the peridium of *Rhizopogon occidentalis*. The compact and more deeply colored outer layer at the left and the crowded intertwining, almost parallel middle region contrast strongly with the loosely interwoven hyphae of the peridium of *R. truncatus*. Mounted in 10% glycerine. $\times 273$.

Fig. 2. A group of spores of *R. occidentalis* showing their narrow elliptical form. Mounted in eosine-glycerine. $\times 1125$.

Fig. 3. Spores of *R. truncatus* drawn to the same scale as Fig. 2 to illustrate the ovoid-elliptical, truncate shape, and the dark deeply staining basal region. Mounted in eosine-glycerine. $\times 1125$.

Fig. 4. A typical basidium of *R. occidentalis* with its short sterigmata. In eosine-glycerine. $\times 825$.

Figs. 5-6. Typical basidia of *R. truncatus* with their stouter and more elongate sterigmata. Drawn from material crushed in 10% eosine and glycerine. $\times 825$.

Fig. 7. Low power drawing of the peridium of *R. truncatus*. Note the irregular outline of the peridium,—on the left,—and the loose tangled hyphae of which it is composed. Bundles of hyphae may be seen running at right angle to the plane of the section. Mounted in 10% glycerine. $\times 273$.

LEPIDIUM LATIFOLIUM IN NEW ENGLAND.

ALBERT P. MORSE.

IN late July of this year Mr. R. B. Mackintosh of Danvers brought in for the Peabody Museum flower-table specimens of a cruciferous plant whose bushy habit of growth, with tough, branching stems and spreading corymbose, fine white inflorescence, was suggestive of that of our common *Ceanothus americanus*. The immature fruit pointed to *Lepidium* or its proximity. Search in our local Essex County herbarium and in the New England collection at the Boston Society of Natural History failed to disclose the plant; nor was it to be found in that of the New England Botanical Club at Cambridge. Through the kind efforts of Dr. N. C. Hirschy of Berea College, who was at the Gray Herbarium at the time, it was satisfactorily identified as the Old World *Lepidium latifolium* L.

This is a widely distributed species, being found in many parts of Europe except in high altitudes and latitudes, in North Africa, and in southwestern Asia as far east as Turkestan and Thibet. It is also common in Mexico, probably having been introduced from Europe.

It is a perennial, with strong rootstocks, tough, somewhat woody, branching stems two to five feet high, succulent foliage with a sharp, "horse-radish" taste and odor, and was at one time used in medicine. The petioles of the basal leaves are very long, being sometimes as much as nine inches in length. It is of vigorous growth and seems thoroughly established at Peabody, Massachusetts, at and in the near vicinity of the American Glue Company's works,—in the yard, along the railroad tracks and embankments, and in moist ground nearby. It is believed from this distribution that it was accidentally introduced with glue-stock (probably bones, the seeds adhering to scraps of tissue or the burlap containers) from abroad, and that it has been here for several years, but in its present station only since 1909 or 1910, when a spur track was built.

Of vigorous constitution, a heavy bearer of seed, perennial, sometimes sending up additional flowering branches from the base late in the season, the plant seems liable to become a hardy weed of undesirable character.

PEABODY MUSEUM, Salem, Massachusetts.

MYRIOPHYLLUM MAGDALENENSE; A CORRECTION. Having occasion to look up the publication of the endemic *Myriophyllum* of the Magdalen Islands I am chagrined to find that, with the aid of a copyist and in the pressure of details at the close of a college year, the species got published as *Myriophyllum magdalense*. The type-material and duplicates of the collection were properly labeled and even at this late date it seems desirable to correct the orthographic error so that the name of the species shall have the proper form and shall agree with the labels of the specimens. As corrected the name is

MYRIOPHYLLUM **magdalenense**, nom. emend. *M. magdalense* Fernald, RHODORA, xxi. 122 (1919), misspelled through orthographic error.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

EDWARD LOTHROP RAND, a member of the RHODORA BOARD since its formation in 1898, died at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 9, 1924. Mr. Rand was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, August 22, 1859, the son of Edward S. and Jennie A. (Lathrop) Rand. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1881 and from the Harvard

Law School in 1884. From this time and until incapacitated by serious illness in 1921 he practised law in Boston. A close observer, with keen interest in nature, he early took up botany as an avocation. In collaboration with the late John Howard Redfield of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences he prepared a Flora of Mount Desert Island, published in 1894, a work of unusual merit among American local floras of its period. He was one of the founders of the New England Botanical Club and was by annual election its Corresponding Secretary from 1895 to 1921, performing the duties of the position with conscientious care and great loyalty to the society. His herbarium, chiefly of his own collection and representing the flora of Mount Desert in much detail, was given by him to the New England Botanical Club in 1914. It is hoped that a more extended notice of his life and botanical activities may be published in this journal.

HOLOSTEUM UMBELLATUM IN CONNECTICUT.—*Holosteum umbellatum* L. was listed by Miss Emily J. Leonard in her "Catalogue of the Phaenogamous and Vascular Cryptogamous Plants found growing in Meriden, Connecticut" published in 1885, but was excluded in the later "Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut" issued in 1910, as no authentic specimens were to be found.

In Gray's Manual the range of this introduced plant is given as "roadsides, fields, etc. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Georgia."

On visiting the Hiti Nurseries at Pomfret, Connecticut on May 30, 1924, I found that there were three annual weeds abundant all through the nursery, one of them being the Jagged Chickweed, *Holosteum umbellatum*, the others *Draba verna* and *Sisymbrium Thalictrum*.—
FRANCIS WELLES HUNNEWELL, Wellesley, Mass.

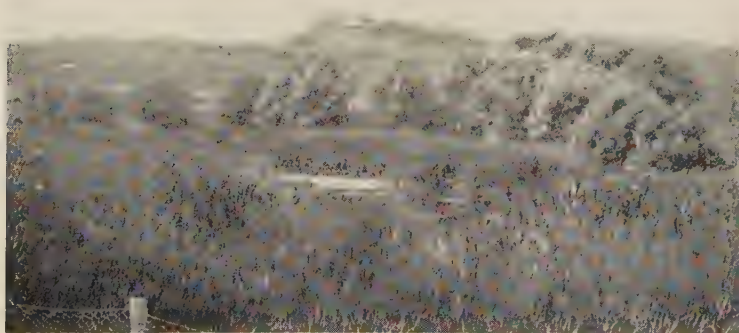
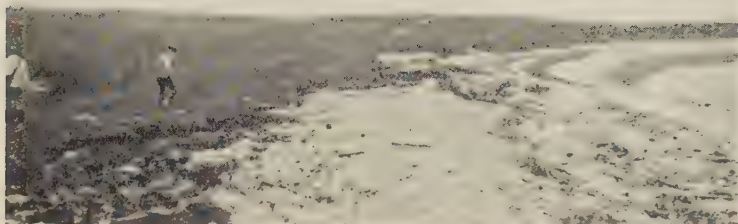
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ON CITING RICHARDSON'S BOTANICAL APPENDIX TO FRANKLIN'S FIRST JOURNEY.—In checking the date of publication of the original description of *Crepis nana* Richards., I found that the Index Kewensis cites Franklin's Journey, App. ed. 2, p. 92, while W. J. Hooker (Fl. Bor.-Am. 1: 297) cites *ibid.* p. 29, and the reprint of Richardson's Bot. App. to Franklin's 1st Journey in the Library of Gray Herbarium gives *Crepis nana* on p. 18. The explanation of this confusion is found, first, in the fact that, within a year from the first printing, Richardson

expanded his botanical appendix, adding 15 pages and 24 numbers to his list and revising his descriptions; second, that the Gray Herbarium reprint is from the first edition; and, third, that there is a typographical error in the Index Kewensis citation, which should read p. 29.

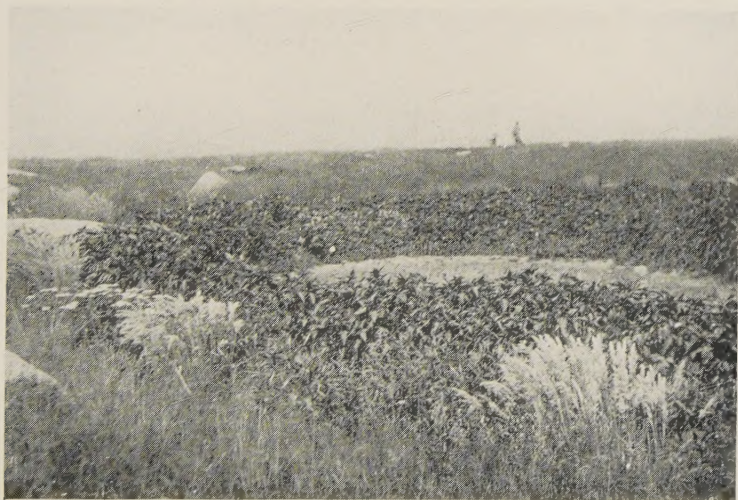
Most authors have probably followed Hooker in citing Richardson, but some libraries have the reprint from the first edition and others from the second while still others have only one or other of the complete volumes of Franklin's Narrative, with the original paging in the appendix. It would be advisable, therefore, in citing publication of *those species listed in edition 1 of Franklin's 1st Journey* to cite both editions with original page numbers and to include both reprint page numbers also. For example, *Crepis nana* Richards. Frankl. Journ. App. ed. 1 (1823) p. 746 (18 in rep.); ed. 2 (1823) p. 757 (29 in rep.).—E. B. BABCOCK.

Vol. 26, no. 309, including pages 169 to 180, was issued 30 September, 1924.



FLORA OF PENIKESE.

UPPER VIEW: Up the Neck, showing strand. MIDDLE VIEW: Same, over tidal flat. LOWER VIEW: Typha Pond, looking southwest.



FLORA OF PENIKESE.

UPPER VIEW: Looking southeast across area denuded by terns.
LOWER VIEW: Dry Pond, looking north.

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